

THE BOURBON NEWS

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EWITT CHAMP, Editor and Owner.

(Entered at the Paris, Kentucky, Postoffice as Mail Matter of the Second Class.)

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of THE BOURBON NEWS will be gladly corrected if brought to attention of the editor.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display Advertisements, \$1.00 per inch for first time; 50 cents per inch each subsequent insertion.

Reading Notices, 10 cents per line each issue; reading notices in black type, 20 cents per line, each issue.

Cards of thanks, calls on candidates, obituaries and resolutions, and similar matter, 10 cents per line.

Special rates for large advertisements and yearly contracts.

The right of publisher is reserved to decline any advertisement or other matter for publication.

Announcements for political offices must invariably be accompanied by the cash.

EDITORIAL MUSINGS.

As Regards Spelling.

The familiar old "Blue Back speller" seldom is seen in the public schools of to-day. The study of spelling has had its ups and downs of popular favor. Once it seemed to be thought that children would absorb spelling with the air of the school room. Just now there is a revival of interest in good orthography. All kinds of educational short-cuts are continually being tried with the feeling that somehow time can be saved, the clock cheated, and one or two extra branches of study crammed down the juvenile throat.

It is a pretty good general principle that an important thing can not be taken up incidentally. The human mind will not follow two main lines of attention at one time and do both of them systematically. The poor writer gets by nowadays by using a typewriter. The poor speller may possibly be able to buy correct orthography by having a stenographer do his writing. But the proportion of people who have a secretary waiting around, note book and sharpened pencil in hand to take their letters, is pretty small.

A poorly spelled business letter strikes you like the shabby suit of clothes worn by the stranger. The man who wrote it may be able to make good, but the bad spelling carries a suggestion of incompetency. A badly spelled social letter gives the feeling of slovenliness, and you can almost imagine the writer wearing the latest Paris styles, but failing to keep her face clean.

The trouble is not so much with the long words that you have to look up in the dictionary anyway. It is with the tricky, little short words, the ever-puzzling questions like whether it is "el" or "le."

Passing of Chivalry.

There should be something said of the lack of courtesy shown by some of the men of Paris to the ladies when passing them on the street. There are a number of men, and some of them our most prominent business men, who are very careless in this matter.

Not long ago a well-known lady was walking up the street. She met a gentleman whom she knew quite well. She spoke to him. He nodded and passed on, but did not raise his hat. A few days later they met again. The lady looked at him as she would look at a total stranger—and passed on. It is needless to say that the gentleman learned his lesson and now is exceedingly polite and is careful to lift his hat when he meets a lady, particularly the one mentioned.

And so it should be. Ladies, demand the respect that is due you and you will get it. Speak to no man who will not show you the courtesy of raising his hat to you.

A Midsummer's Tale.

It used to be an old-time joke that some people were so fond of newspapers that they even read the advertisements. That might have been a humorous remark years ago. At that period some merchants would run an advertisement for a whole year unchanged. Clothing dealers would start in advertising January first with a notice of overcoats for sale, and keep it running in July.

To-day people read the advertisements as a matter of business. The women read it just as a farmer reads wheat and pork prices or as a banker reads the financial reports. They thereby get ideas as to how they can save on household or personal expenses. Probably a majority of the women turn first to the advertising of

their favorite merchants, and then read the news later.

The men also read the advertising carefully. Even if they have no business enterprise of their own, they are interested in the advertising as a reflection of the business life of the town.

Hence it is perhaps unnecessary to suggest to the readers of THE NEWS that its advertising columns are worthy of careful attention. Still it is worth while to say that there is no time when advertising is worth such careful attention as in midsummer. All kinds of merchants have the proposition before them of cleaning out their stocks before cool weather come on. That requires publicity. The goods will not move themselves. The public must be told about them and in detail.

The story of what is happening in the stores will be found in the advertising columns of this newspaper. Most of the readers are seeing it, and it will repay their scrutiny.

A Bumper Crop of Oratory

A Washington correspondent advises that the prospect is good for an overwhelming crop of Congressional oratory. The outlook has never been any better. It is intended to use the output in a general campaign throughout the United States. Both those against and those favorable to the League of Nations will send enormous number of speeches to people in every hamlet in the land. So we suppose the old "franking system" will be a popular habit with this Congress. No one seems to desire its end except the people on the outside.

PLANT THINGS FOR THE CHILDREN.

If there are any children on your place plant some of the things that children specially like to eat. I don't mean by this just plain, everyday field crops and vegetables, but the "real good" things. Watermelons and canteloupes in abundance for summer use. Popcorn and peanuts for winter. I would say berries and grapes and orchard fruits and nuts, if it were not now too late for these things.

All of these things, of course, are worth growing for the satisfaction of the grown-ups, and for the profit there is in growing them; but if there was never a cent to be had out of them, the satisfaction the children get out of them would make them worth while. The farm without an orchard is only half a home. The farmer who has no vineyard or no strawberry patch does not exactly understand what farming is done for. The place with no nut trees in the woods or along the fences is a sadly incomplete place. The system of farming that fails to take childish appetites into consideration is a radically defective system.

Make the farm a real home for the children—a place at which they will look back with love in after years if they leave it. You can do no better farming than this.

MAKING THEM AMERICANS

(St. Paul Dispatch.)

The Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company of Milwaukee has the right idea. It thinks that a man who cannot speak the common language of the country is neither a good American nor an efficient worker. And so it has taken a very interesting step designed to Americanize its non-English speaking employees. It has arranged with a Milwaukee vocational board to credit all non-English speaking workmen with one hour's pay for every two devoted to the study of English. The man who works eight hours at the plant, and who attends a night school two hours in the evening receives pay for nine hours of work. It is very well worth his while to learn to speak English—not only because he is paid for the learning, but because any worker suffers a serious handicap who cannot make himself understood in, and cannot understand, the language of the country.

This Wisconsin corporation will get its money's worth. Its employees will not only be better Americans, but far more efficient Americans.

BANKERS PROTEST SENDING MONEY BY AIRPLANES.

J. W. Harriman, president of the Harriman National Bank, of New York, in a statement, said that \$63,000 of the bank's money lost in transit from New York to Chicago by aero mail recently was in the form of checks and drafts which were burned when a mail plane was destroyed at Cleveland on May 25.

He added that it was several days before bank officials were able to learn what had become of the checks and drafts, which had been mailed to Chicago via train.

"We asked the Postoffice Department to make an inquiry," Mr. Harriman said, "and then we compared notes with other New York banks, making the discovery that others had also lost. Attention was called to the fact that the day after we mailed the letters an airplane carrying mail was burned over Cleveland and after pressing matters at Washington we secured admission that the mail had been forwarded by airplane.

"We simply don't want them to experiment in the air with money."

"Beware of small expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship," said Franklin. He knew.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE AMONG NATIONS DEPENDS ON THRIFT OF INDIVIDUALS.

A nation, like a man, has some kind of a reputation. In order to achieve any standing in the world that reputation must be good and it must be earned.

Just now the good standing and the reputation of America among the peoples of the earth was never better. In fact, it was never quite so high as now. The main thing is to keep it so.

We went into the war with motives as clean as any nation that ever went into any war. We went into it to maintain our reputation before the world. We had been bullied by the Huns for a good while. We had tried arguments—tried turning the other cheek. Germany had outraged us, had scoffed at and humiliated us. There was an open belief in Hun-land that we were gold-worshippers, money chasers, indifferent to everything save our money and our own selfish comfort. And it is a regrettable fact that the world had begun to swing over to Germany's way of thinking.

We changed that, so swiftly and so effectively, that such memories are almost forgotten. League of Nations or not, it will be many a long day before another Imperial upstart seeks trouble with America. What happened to the Kaiser and his junkers when they finally brought us into the war will remain in the memories of man for a mighty long time.

Foreign nations know now, what they expected or feared. That America once aroused is always willing to throw in every man and every dollar and that her resources are so great as to be night well limitless.

Now, we have won the golden opinion of the world, let us set to work to hold it. We have a lot of obligations growing out of this war. Some of them are legal, some of them are financial and some of them are moral. All of these obligations are vital and imperative. Some of them have to do with the future of the nation and the trend of the world in the days to come.

Some of these obligations, many of them in fact, can be met with hard cash. Those should be the very easiest for us to deal with. We have the money in this country to deal with them. Our financial strength was not strained by the war.

We have bills to pay and loans that must be paid for the rebuilding and rehabilitation of our allies. And all the while we must meek in mind that the Allies were fighting our battles for us, long before we came in to take our own part. The Belgians were fighting for us at Liege back in 1914. The Britons were fighting for us at Liege back in 1914. The Britons were dying for us at Mons in that same year, but we never knew it.

The French were holding for us at Verdun, but we refused to realize it then, though we had begun to suspect the truth. They were fighting our fight for us, and we would be a nation of ingrates if we refused to take these things into account, now that the war is over.

The way to hold the good opinion of the world is to hold up our end, pay our debts, take care of our obligations and see that the weaker folk among our Allies get a chance. It is then an obligation that finally comes back to each and all of us, individually.

To fail to do these things now will amount to throwing away all that we have won at the expense of blood and much treasure. There must be no letting up now that we have won the fight.

An improvident people cannot finish the job that has been cut out for us. If the United States is to be the paramount power of this world, and exert the influence that it can and should, this country must continue to be prosperous.

The prosperity of a nation depends upon the prosperity of the individuals comprising the nation. If the people are improvident the nation is impotent.

The administration, even before the war was won, began the reconstruction work. And the ablest financiers and the greatest statesmen worked out the plans to inculcate thrift among the masses.

It was to reach the masses that the War Savings Stamp and the Thrift Stamp were brought into existence. The Treasury Department wanted to give to the man with the smallest amount of money to invest just as attractive an offer as it made to the millionaire. That was why the baby bonds were made to bear four per cent., with interest compounded quarterly. And a more liquid investment can not be made. The interest adds itself automatically. If adversity should come, and the holder really has to sell, he may cash his securities on ten days' notice. The Treasury Department still further protects the man with a small amount to invest, by making it impossible for an individual to acquire more than \$1,000 of the securities in any one year.

Any postmaster or bank will be glad to explain all the details of the War Savings plan.

Reflections of a Baldhead.
Instead of the hairs of our head being numbered, we would prefer to have them fastened in better.—Boston Transcript.

Put your money where it will do double duty for you—in War Savings Stamps.

KENTUCKY CROP REPORT.

With numerous reports of short or poorly filled heads and some damage from rust and lodging, Kentucky's wheat crop promises 14,707,000 bushels compared to a prospect early in May for 15,257,000 bushels. Last year the final yield turned out 12,129,000 bushels, while the 5-year average, 1913-17 inclusive, was only 9,862,000 bushels. The heaviest damage has been, apparently, in Southwestern and Western Kentucky.

Oats did not do so well during the cold, wet weather, in May, as might have been expected, but are now doing well, except too badly drowned out. The condition is now 96 per cent. of normal, and the acreage about 388,000 acres, 3 per cent. less than in 1918, indicating a production of about 10,429,440 bushels.

Rye shows a condition of 98 per cent. of normal. With about 62,000 acres in the State to be harvested for grain this indicates a production of approximately 856,716 bushels.

Barley acreage in Kentucky this year is about 2 per cent. less than in 1918, or about 6,860 acres, probably due to increased burley tobacco acreage. Practically all the barley in Kentucky is grown in the Blue Grass counties. Condition of barley is 96 per cent. of normal, indicating a production of about 203,554 bushels.

Hay has made fine growth, but much of the first cutting of alfalfa was badly damaged by wet weather. Condition of clover is 96 per cent. with the acreage about 3 per cent. less than in 1918. Alfalfa condition is 96 per cent., because many farmers had to delay the first cutting until the second growth shoots from the crown got so long they were clipped by the mower. The acreage is about the same as in 1918.

Apples are irregular. Many orchards had practically all apples killed by the late freezes, but some orchards have a fair crop. The average is about 35 per cent. of a crop. Peaches are about 33 per cent. of a crop, while pears are only about 26 per cent.

Pastures are excellent all over the State. Truck crops are growing fine, but melons were severely checked by the cold, wet weather in May. Blackberries promise a bumper crop practically all over the State.

H. F. BRYANT,
Field Agent.

REDS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(Brooklyn Standard-Union.)

It is distinctly disturbing to learn there are 15 Sunday Schools regularly in operation in Brooklyn in which principles of Bolshevism are taught and encouraged to believe in that fantastic doctrine given to hundreds of boys and girls. These schools are Socialistic in their origin and largely Socialistic in their purpose, but they go much further than American Socialists are in the habit of going by praising Bolshevism and acclaiming Lenin and Trotsky. Nor is that all. They uphold men convicted for flouting the laws, thus creating the spirits of insurrection and bringing into contempt our system of government and those charged with its conduct.

It requires no fine vision to see where this thing will lead to. The certain fruits of filling the minds of the young with the poison of Bolshevism, with class hatred, with disregard for the law and disrespect for our form of government are anarchy. These boys and girls will grow up in the belief they should resist all authority and not hesitate to plunge the country into chaos in order to promote their political and economical ideas.

The world has seen what a red terror Bolshevism is. It has prostrated Russia and is gnawing at the foundations of other Governments. The threat is here—is actually in this city and in other communities, especially the large industrial centers. There should be a way to close these "Sunday Schools," just as there are means of combating the growth of Bolshevism. This barbarous thing must be challenged and one method of doing so is by exposing its wickedness, its utter disregard for liberty and property.

HER FIRST REAL MONEY

"This card represents my first real money," recently said a farmer's wife, with an odd look of mingled pride, depreciation and something like triumph.

"At home, as a girl, I had no money. Mother bought things for us with whatever money father gave her. Since I've been married it's been much the same. I've got things at the town stores and Jim's paid the bills for them. Even my eggs and butter money has gone, as a rule, to help with the household upkeep—turned in on the grocery bill, usually. I've never seemed able to hold on to a penny.

"But when the War Savings Stamps came along I said to myself: 'Here's your chance, Mary!' and now I buy War Savings Stamps regularly, take 'em in chance as regularly as sell chickens or cash the creamery check at the bank. I've filled several cards already, and I can tell you I gloat over 'em! When these War Savings Stamps mature, I'll have real money of my own."

Money spent is money gone—invest in War Savings Stamps—it stays with you.

CLUB MEMBERS GRADUATE

One hundred and fifty club members of the boys' and girls' clubs, received their certificates at London, Ky., June 14. This big group of youngsters, who had finished agricultural objects in the growing of corn, potatoes or soy beans, in canning, in handling chickens, pigs, sheep or other live stock, came from Clay, Knox, Whitley, Laurel and Bell counties. They came with their county agents not only to receive their certificates rolled up with fancy ribbons, but also to spend the day together and to attend a banquet in the evening with regular speakers. During the afternoon baseball, basketball and tennis were enjoyed. This event is one of the first big get-together meetings of the boys and girls, but others are sure to follow.

We're Willing, if the Voters Are.

For a man who wants to live to good old age the best profession to pick is that of president of the United States. Their average life is seventy years.—Columbia State.

Evolution of Heroes.

Great men need to be lifted upon the shoulders of the whole world, in order to conceive their great ideas or perform their great deeds; that is, there must be an atmosphere of greatness round about them. A hero cannot be a hero unless in a heroic world.—Hawthorne.

Lost

A gold bar pin, set with small pearls and emeralds. Intrinsically this pin is of no great value, but means much to the owner on account of being a present from a loved one now gone. A suitable reward will be given for its return to this office.

Wanted

Antique Mahogany Furniture, Sideboard, Grandfather's Clock and Davenport. Call Cumberland Phone 135, Paris, Ky. (27-21)

Celery Plants

Fine lot of Celery Plants of such brands as Self-Bleaching, White Plume and Giant Pascal, at 50 cents per hundred. (27-21) LAVIN & CONNELL.

Lost

Purple bag containing valuable jewelry, between Frankfort and Georgetown, or Georgetown and Lexington. Return to Mrs. W. L. Petty, 240 Rhodes avenue, Lexington, and receive liberal reward. (27-31)

Found

Leather pocket memorandum book, containing a small sum of money, a note for \$100 and some other papers, and a traveling card issued by St. John Commandery No. 89, of Mayville, to James Collins, Treasurer. Call or address this office.

Lost or Stolen

A soft leather dog collar, with license tag No. 1005 riveted on. Reward for return to (6-ft) JAS. E. CRAVEN.

Eye Examination!

We use in our examination of the eyes the OPTHALMOMETER, the OPTHALMOSCOPE, RETINOSCOPE and many other instruments combined with the trial case. We also make trans-illumination and blood pressure tests.

We specialize in the FITTING OF KRYPTOKS, The invisible bifocal lenses. Charges moderate to all.

Dr. Wm. Riley Franklin

Suite 203-204 First National Bank Both Phones, Paris, Ky.

TAX NOTICE!

The office of the Tax Commissioner of Bourbon County will be open July 1st to assess property. Under the law it is the duty of all voters and property owners to call at our office in the Court House and give in their lists. Come in and comply with the law and save penalty. Do it now—TO-DAY.

WALTER CLARKE,
Tax Commissioner.
J. J. REDMON,
Deputy.

(June 27-1919)

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Successor to Adami & Santi.

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